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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

SOCIAL ANALYSIS BRANCH

RECENT EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

AND

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THE RECENT EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AND THE
SOURCES OF LABOUR SUPPLY.

A previous bulletin on this subject[†] drew attention to the wartime expansion in industrial employment and the man-power needs of the fighting forces. The sources of labour supply were indicated and discussed, but, in the absence of factual data, the extent to which the individual sources had already been tapped or were currently being drawn upon, was not assessed. The present bulletin is concerned mainly with setting forth the results of a modest attempt to throw some light on this last point by means of a comparison of a small sample of the persons coming under the Unemployment Insurance Act with data available in respect of the same persons from the National Registration. Preceding this, however, there is given a summary of the expansion of employment since the previous bulletin was written[‡].

Continued Increase in Employment.

In the six months between April 1 and October 1, 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index of employment has continued a rapid upward movement. In that period the aggregated index for all included industries rose by 17.3 p.c., from 141.3 to 165.8. This gain in the wage-earning group is due in part, of course, to seasonal factors, but is additional to those enlisted in the Forces.

The monthly index of employment covers non-agricultural wage-earners only, and although under ordinary circumstances there may be some presumption that employment in agriculture is not substantially different from that in industry as a whole many kinds of evidence now at hand suggest strongly that at the present time a large number of persons are withdrawing from agriculture to enter manufacturing and other industry. It would, therefore, be pertinent to apply the index of non-agricultural employment to the total of non-agricultural employment in the 1931 Census. The figures re-computed on that basis are shown below in Table 1.

[†] Some Statistics Relating to Labour Supply Under Conditions Arising out of the War. (Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

[‡] More detailed statistics on this will be found in the Bureau's Monthly Report "The Employment Situation".

Table 1. - Number of Wage-earners in Non-agricultural Employment,
By Months, August, 1939 - July, 1941.

Month	Wage-earners Employed	Month	Wage-earners Employed
	000's omitted		000's omitted
September, 1939	2,307	September, 1940	2,581
October	2,342	October	2,638
November	2,324	November	2,636
December	2,202	December	2,542
January, 1940	2,167	January, 1941	2,562
February	2,151	February	2,564
March	2,120	March	2,678
April	2,165	April	2,756
May	2,291	May	2,899
June	2,363	June	2,986
July	2,424	July	3,049
August	2,493	August	3,082
		September	3,141

The rate of increase in the number of Canadian wage-earners over twelve-month periods would seem to be approaching stability at approximately 50,000 per month, as indicated by the following averages:-

Monthly Average Increases over Twelve-month Periods in Non-agricultural
Employment.

Average, October-December, 1939 to October-December, 1940.....	26,000
Average, January-March, 1940 to January-March, 1941.....	38,000
Average, April-June, 1940 to April - June, 1941.....	51,000
Average, July-September, 1940 to July-September, 1941.....	49,000

It will be seen that the rate of absorption of man-power into industry has nearly doubled in the latest statistical period as compared with the first year of war.

The additional workers, like those taken on during the earlier period of the war, seem to be largely engaged in the manufacture of durable goods. While the general index for all manufacturing industries advanced from 143.8 to 185.0 in the year ended October 1, 1941, employment in durable goods rose from 139.3 to 201.6, or 44.7 p.c. in the year ended October 1, 1941, as against a gain of from 147.4 to 172.6, or 17.1 p.c. for non-durable goods in the same period. For every 2 workers added in non-durable goods 5 were added in durable, and the latter now require 49.6 p.c. of total reported manufacturing employees, against 40.2 p.c. in September, 1939, and 44.3 p.c. in September, 1940.

In regard to increases in employment, however, account must be taken of enlistments in the armed forces, since each man that leaves a job to enlist is ultimately replaced by a new entrant into industry. For the period of just under six months to the beginning of November, according to figures released by the

Department of National Defence, the total increase was 106,000, or approximately 17,000 per month. Wastage (of whom the majority at present retire into civilian life) amounted to from 2,500 to 3,000 per month. The increase in the Forces, therefore, is not very different from the 14,000 per month used in the earlier bulletin as the average rate from the beginning of the War to May, 1941.

The actual gain between April 1 and September 1, 1941 in the sample of a million and a half employees on which the general index is based has been 249,188. The distribution of this gain is shown by main industry groups in Table 2. Monthly changes in the indexes over the same period are shown by specific industries in Table 3.

Table 2. - Comparison of Employment as Reported by Employers as at April 1, 1941, and October 1, 1941.

Industry Group	Index (1926 = 100) April 1, 1941	Index (1926 = 100) Oct. 1, 1941	Employment April 1, 1941	Employment Oct. 1, 1941	Increase April 1, - Oct. 1, 1941
All Industries.....	141.3	165.8	1,408,138	1,657,326	249,188
Manufacturing.....	158.2	185.0	822,225	962,317	140,092
Textiles.....	158.5	166.5	138,453	145,496	7,043
Iron and steel..	190.7	226.4	257,938	306,855	48,917
Logging.....	166.4	174.0	49,326	51,621	2,295
Mining.....	174.1	182.3	81,612	85,713	4,101
Communication.....	93.4	101.5	24,938	27,117	2,179
Transportation.....	94.3	104.2	116,829	131,292	4,463
Construction.....	99.8	155.4	125,205	195,244	70,039
Building.....	121.7	164.6	52,661	71,365	18,704
Highway.....	104.9	208.7	41,122	81,964	40,842
Railway.....	73.1	97.5	31,422	41,915	10,493
Services.....	158.6	175.7	35,351	39,151	3,800
Trade.....	149.2	160.9	152,652	164,871	12,219

Table 3. - Index Numbers of Employment, April 1 - October 1, 1941, By Industry (1926 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1941	Sept. 1 1941	Aug. 1 1941	July 1 1941	June 1 1941	May 1 1941	April 1 1941
MANUFACTURING	58.1	185.0	181.5	176.9	172.5	168.0	162.3	158.2
Animal products-edible	2.2	182.3	192.1	192.6	175.1	172.9	160.7	153.2
Fur and products	.2	131.3	124.3	121.7	124.4	123.6	121.2	113.0
Leather and products	1.8	144.2	142.0	140.1	137.4	137.0	134.8	132.9
Boots and shoes	1.1	135.9	134.7	133.5	131.6	131.0	129.3	127.7
Lumber and products	4.0	123.0	128.0	128.3	124.1	120.9	108.7	102.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	114.5	121.7	123.5	118.3	115.7	99.2	91.9
Furniture	.6	117.2	116.2	114.3	113.9	111.9	110.8	109.2
Other lumber products	.9	160.9	161.9	158.8	155.2	148.5	141.7	134.9
Musical instruments	.1	90.5	92.9	93.2	95.6	94.3	86.1	85.7
Plant products - edible	3.7	192.4	172.2	150.5	147.8	133.8	129.8	126.0
Pulp and paper products	5.1	135.3	133.6	132.7	131.3	128.3	124.8	122.5
Pulp and paper	2.3	126.8	126.5	125.8	124.7	120.5	115.1	112.2
Paper products	.9	187.7	181.4	176.1	172.2	167.3	162.8	159.2
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.4	126.5	126.8	126.0	125.2	124.3	123.2

Table 3.-Index Numbers of Employment, April 1 - October 1, 1941, By Industry (1926 = 100) - (Concl'd.)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1941.	Sept.1 1941.	Aug.1 1941.	July1 1941.	June1 1941.	May1 1941.	April 1 1941.
MANUFACTURING--(Cont'd.)								
Rubber products	1.1	143.5	139.1	135.3	133.4	134.6	131.0	128.6
Textile products	8.8	166.5	163.8	160.7	160.1	159.4	158.9	158.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	173.1	176.1	175.0	173.5	169.9	168.2	167.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	132.0	132.3	131.3	130.7	125.8	124.5	123.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	191.0	189.9	189.4	188.2	186.3	185.9	185.0
Artific. silk & silk goods	.7	591.6	591.9	592.5	582.9	585.6	573.6	571.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	146.1	144.2	144.3	142.8	143.0	142.1	140.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	167.2	161.8	155.0	154.9	155.6	156.9	157.2
Other textile products	1.0	167.2	164.9	161.5	163.2	166.0	163.7	163.5
Tobacco	.6	116.1	112.9	109.9	107.8	107.0	116.5	139.9
Beverages	.8	236.3	222.1	220.8	216.9	205.6	202.2	196.5
Chemicals and allied products	3.0	397.4	383.5	365.0	341.6	326.6	306.7	288.3
Clay, glass & stone products	.9	134.7	135.4	137.5	135.2	133.3	128.9	119.7
Electric light and power	1.2	151.6	155.2	154.5	152.3	149.9	143.1	140.1
Electrical apparatus	1.9	231.3	225.1	218.0	211.3	205.9	201.8	196.7
Iron and steel products	18.5	226.4	220.8	215.3	209.1	203.3	196.8	190.8
Crude, rolled & forged prods.	1.8	227.4	226.4	222.1	219.6	211.2	203.8	206.2
Machinery(not vehicles)	1.5	227.5	223.4	212.8	205.6	225.2	215.1	206.8
Agricultural implements	.5	105.9	104.8	106.8	107.8	107.9	107.3	104.5
Land vehicles	7.3	191.2	190.1	186.8	183.3	179.8	176.9	172.7
Automobiles and parts	2.0	230.7	247.9	245.6	258.2	256.5	256.8	252.0
Steel shipbldg. & repairing	1.4	526.4	494.6	472.4	446.8	420.6	396.5	364.6
Heating appliances	.3	169.6	165.0	165.4	161.9	158.4	157.6	155.6
Iron & steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	251.1	246.8	243.4	231.7	226.2	224.8	218.1
Foundry & machine shop prods.	.8	251.5	241.8	237.6	236.8	232.3	224.5	217.5
Other iron and steel prods.	3.9	310.0	291.7	280.0	265.0	242.3	225.3	216.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.7	303.4	297.5	292.0	288.3	273.9	260.7	255.3
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	186.8	189.2	189.5	184.5	179.7	172.8	167.1
Miscellaneous	.6	246.0	237.7	220.5	212.2	205.5	199.5	191.2
LOGGING	3.1	174.0	139.6	132.8	152.7	158.3	107.9	166.2
MINING	5.2	182.3	181.6	178.1	176.8	177.2	174.8	174.1
Coal	1.6	95.9	94.9	89.6	89.8	91.5	92.3	96.0
Metallic ores	2.9	376.6	377.5	377.7	372.3	372.1	367.2	363.6
Non-metallic minerals(not coal)	.7	166.6	164.2	160.1	160.7	161.0	145.9	132.4
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	101.5	102.0	101.6	99.7	97.2	92.8	93.4
Telegraphs	.4	124.3	126.5	125.7	122.0	115.5	109.9	102.7
Telephones	1.2	95.3	95.4	95.1	93.6	92.2	88.1	90.8
TRANSPORTATION	7.9	104.2	105.9	105.0	103.7	99.2	99.2	94.3
Street railways and cartage	2.2	153.0	153.2	151.6	148.6	146.5	144.1	138.9
Steam railways	4.3	89.7	90.0	89.7	89.3	86.2	85.9	82.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	103.4	111.4	109.1	106.6	94.9	98.1	85.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.8	155.4	153.9	160.7	149.9	139.5	120.0	100.2
Building	4.3	164.6	158.2	155.9	148.1	141.1	127.2	122.2
Highway	5.0	208.7	203.4	224.9	200.0	180.3	142.8	105.6
Railway	2.5	97.5	104.3	106.9	105.7	100.9	91.8	73.1
SERVICES	2.4	175.7	183.9	184.0	179.8	170.9	165.6	158.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	169.0	181.5	182.3	176.0	163.6	156.2	151.9
Personal(chiefly laundries)	.9	187.3	188.1	187.0	186.4	183.6	182.0	169.5
TRADE	9.9	160.9	157.5	156.8	158.5	156.8	154.5	149.1
Retail	7.5	167.9	163.2	163.4	166.3	164.6	162.4	156.1
Wholesale	2.4	142.3	142.3	139.2	137.6	136.2	133.3	130.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	165.8	162.7	160.6	157.4	152.9	145.5	141.3

1/The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at October 1, 1941.

The Sample Investigation

This investigation, although initiated for another purpose, may be employed to ascertain the sources from which the new entrants into industrial employment have been drawn. The sample was selected from forms obtained by the Unemployment Insurance Commission respecting each insured person, giving data as to the occupation, industry, age, sex, employer, and address, as of the date of the inauguration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, July 1, 1941. For the 89 p.c. of the sample which was matched, the form for each person was then compared with his or her Registration card. The remainder, representing 471 persons, could not be located in the Registration because of changes in name, misspelled names and, possibly in a few cases, non-registration. The Bureau is indebted to the co-operation of the Department of National War Services, under which the National Registration is administered, and to the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

The sample is quite small, and, owing to the fact that all the Commission's forms were not available at the time the selection was made, it may not be perfectly representative of the whole. However, in view of its satisfactory reaction to tests, and of the importance of the subject, presentation of the results is believed to be warranted.

Change of Employer and Change of Status.

Table 4. shows the number of wage-earners having the same employer and different employers between the National Registration of August, 1940, and the commencement of operations on July 1, 1941, of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. It shows also the number of persons who at the earlier date were on their own account, employer, unemployed, etc., and who now are wage-earners in insured occupations. Since the later data, i.e., those from the U.I.C. forms, are entirely of wage-earners in insurable occupations, the sample is capable of showing movement into that category but not out of it, any other employment status recorded at the time of the National Registration indicating a change. Of the total sample of 3,835 persons, 3,218 were wage-earners in August, 1940, and 617 had by July 1, 1941, changed to that status.

Table 4. - Employment Status of Insured Wage-Earners at the Time of The National Registration.

(Sample of 3,835 Insured Persons)

Employment Status, Aug., 1940	Total	Males	Females
Total.....	3,835	2,842	993
<u>Wage-Earners.....</u>	3,218	2,488	730
Same employer.....	2,233	1,689	544
Different employer.....	971	789	182
Employer not stated.....	14	10	4
<u>Non Wage-Earners.....</u>	617	354	263
Working.....	124	123	1
Own account.....	98	97	1
Employer.....	26	26	—
Not Working.....	493	231	262
Unemployed.....	188	133	55
Homemaker.....	87	—	87
Retired.....	4	4	—
Student.....	133	69	64
Never worked.....	81	25	56

It is seen that the number of "own accounts" plus the number of employers among males is 123, against 133 unemployed, i.e., persons have been withdrawn from own account and employer occupations (principally farming) at almost as rapid a rate as they have been absorbed into industry from the ranks of the unemployed. Also, more females than males were drawn from the non-working groups of the non-wage-earning population - 262 against 231.

The proportion of students seems to be smaller, in males at least, than the proportion graduating and entering industry in a year as calculated roughly in the previous bulletin (see also Table 4). This is partly due to the fact that a large body of students would normally find their first job in the month of July, which is not included in the period covered. Possibly students immediately upon leaving school tend to obtain employment in other than insured occupations, particularly agriculture, and a more than proportionate number probably enlist in the Armed Forces. Many of the "never worked" in the Registration were very recently students, and including them with the students the total for males in the sample would be 94, which is closer to the proportion of boys attaining working age in Canada. It is noteworthy that the students are fairly evenly divided between the sexes.

Only 4 persons are shown as re-entering industry from retirement. Undue confidence should not be placed on this figure because the sample is small but the fact that this group contributed less than 1 p.c. of the newcomers into industry seems to substantiate the statement made in the previous bulletin with respect to the 298,000 persons reported as retired as of August, 1940, as follows: "While some of these might be open to offers of employment, they must, as a group, be considered either beyond the age of working, or, for other reasons, unable or unwilling to work". It is probable, however, that a special appeal directed to retired persons would bring a certain number into employment.

*retired persons
entering
industry probably
insurance
level of pay*

Of the 2,478 men who were wage-earners with a stated employer in August, 1940, 789 showed a different employer in July, 1941, just over 10 months later. An extension to 12 months indicates that more than one person in three changes his job at least once a year. A certain element of over-statement may exist in the figures of change of employer, due to cases where an employer is referred to by a corporate name on the one form and by his family name or some other different name on the other. Some cases of this were eliminated but others no doubt remain.

Table 5 below shows the total numbers in the various non-wage-earner categories as given by National Registration, and makes an attempt to estimate the numbers acquiring wage-earner status in the 10-1/3 months under survey on the basis of the present sample. The number of wage-earners in Canada in July, 1941, was about three millions, but the sample represents only the insured⁺ among these, and employees in uninsured trades may move in a different direction to those in manufacturing. However, allowance must also be made for expansion in certain uninsured industries (public service, for example), so that the population whose movement is represented by the sample may be taken as greater than the 2.4 million or so insured wage-earners. Therefore, a range in the total population of from 2.4 millions to 3.0 millions was used. This range would also cover much of the sampling error.

⁺Pending a count of insured wage-earners we may take their number as somewhat less than the number of books (about 2½ million) so far requisitioned by employers.

Table 5. - Distribution of Non-Wage-Earner Population at Time of National Registration, and Estimated Recruits of Non-Wage-Earners into Insured Employment, by Previous Employment Status.

Previous Status	Males		Females	
	August, 1940.	Who Acquired Wage-earner Status during August, 1940-July, 1941.	August, 1940.	Who Acquired Wage-earner Status during August 1940-July, 1941.
		(Range)		(Range)
Non-Wage-Earners	1,673,000	222,000 - 277,000	3,066,000	165,000-206,000
Working	1,089,000	77,000 - 96,000	67,000	---
Own account	821,000	61,000 - 76,000	53,000	---
Employer	268,000	16,000 - 20,000	14,000	---
Not Working	584,000	145,000 - 181,000	2,999,000	164,000-205,000
Unemployed	222,000	83,000 - 104,000	84,000	34,000- 43,000
Homemaker	---	---	2,285,000	54,000- 68,000
Retired	238,000	2,000 - 3,000	61,000	---
Student	92,000	43,000 - 54,000	110,000	40,000- 50,000
Never worked	32,000	16,000 - 20,000	459,000	35,000- 44,000

The indication of the table is that though homemakers are the largest source among women, the number who have come from this source is small in comparison with the number in the country⁺; that approximately one-fifteenth of the own accounts, and at most one-tenth of employers, took wage-earning jobs in the 10-1/3 months; that of the persons who had never worked, two-thirds of the men but less than one-tenth of the ~~women~~ have been drawn into industry.

Change of Industry and Occupation.

Table 6 shows the changes in industry and in occupation between the National Registration and July 1, 1941, in so far as these are indicated by the sample. The largest increases are to be found in Iron and Its Products and Retail Trade, and considerable declines in the various Services and in Agriculture. (Unfortunately, since these industries are largely uninsured, the sample cannot measure their decline). The table shows not only the net changes in the different industries which, of course, are obtainable more reliably from the Bureau's monthly employment survey, but gives some indication of the extent of turn-over in addition to the net changes. It is unfortunate, however, that the smallness of the sample makes the results for the industry groups individually off very doubtful reliability. The index numbers in chemical industries, for example, show much larger growth than the sample indicates.

Additional data are given by provinces and sex in Table 7. Differences brought out in the provinces seem to occur only where the numbers are not large enough to avoid major sampling errors.

⁺ A rough attempt to answer the question of availability is given in the previous bulletin.

Unemployed Persons in the Sample.

Persons in the sample recorded as unemployed at the Registration date and who had jobs in insured industry on July 1, 1941, numbered 133. Comparing the occupation given as "regular" at the Registration date by these persons with their occupation July 1, 1941, it appears that 73 persons changed to another occupation group when they found a job; 6 changed to another class within their group, and 58 remained in the same group; 2 gave no occupation at the Registration date. In so far as this small sample offers an indication, there is a tendency for the unemployed to be drawn into new types of work in war industries rather than return to the type in which they were engaged in previous employment.

Reliability of the Sample.

The distribution of the sample in respect to age is given by provinces and sex in Table 8. That it is very close to that of the National Registration is shown by Table 9 where a percentage comparison by sex is made for the sample as a whole and the wage-earners at the Registration to date. In respect to sex and industry (account being taken of exemptions under the Unemployment Insurance Act) the correspondence with the National Registration was fairly satisfactory. However, in respect to provincial distribution representation was poor, too few Unemployment Insurance cards being available for Quebec. (Quebec had only 820 cards in the sample, against 1,727 for Ontario).

Table 6.—Sample of 3,835 Insured Persons, showing Changes in (1) Industrial Distribution, and (2) Occupational Distribution, during the Period August, 1940 — July 1, 1941.

Class	Number in Class		Increase ³ Aug 1940— July 1, 1941.	Number during August, 1940 — July 1, 1941.		
	July 1, 1941. ¹	At Regis- tration Aug. 1940 ²		Entering Class	Leaving Class	With Class Un- changed ⁶
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	3,835	3,341	494	1,298	804	2,537
Agriculture.....	-	161	-161	-	161	-
Forestry, fishing, trapping.	3	24	- 21	2	23	1
Mining.....	233	193	40	57	17	176
Manufacturing—						
Vegetable products.....	197	168	29	61	32	136
Animal Products.....	148	121	27	46	19	102
Textile Products.....	339	275	64	97	33	242
Wood and Paper Products...	314	264	50	90	40	224
Iron and Its Products...	482	290	192	228	36	254
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	108	81	27	48	21	60
Non-Metallic Mineral Prods.	71	65	6	16	10	55
Chemical Products.....	55	37	18	26	8	29
Miscellaneous Products...	50	32	18	23	5	27
Electricity, gas and water...	25	22	3	8	5	1
Construction.....	218	164	54	115	61	103
Transportation and communica- tion.....	478	409	69	116	47	362
Retail trade.....	529	405	124	188	64	341
Wholesale trade.....	176	146	30	47	17	129
Finance and insurance.....	130	109	21	35	14	95

Table 6. Sample of 3,835 Insured Persons, showing Changes in (1) Industrial Distribution, and (2) Occupational Distribution, during the Period August, 1940 - July 1, 1941 - (Concl'd.)

Class	Number in Class		Increase ³ Aug. 1940- July 1, 1941.	Number during August 1940- July, 1941.		
	July 1, 1941 ¹	At Regis- tration ² Aug. 1940 ²		Entering Class	Leaving Class	With Class Un- changed
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ALL INDUSTRIES--(Cont'd.)						
Service--						
Professional.....	27	47	- 20	6	26	21
Public.....	15	24	- 9	5	14	10
Recreational.....	18	19	- 1	7	8	11
Business.....	26	23	3	9	6	17
Personal.....	193	197	- 4	68	72	125
Unspecified.....	-	65	- 65	-	65	-
ALL OCCUPATIONS.....	3,835	3,534	301	1,391	1,090	2,444
Agriculture.....	-	168	-168	-	168	-
Fishing.....	-	5	- 5	-	5	-
Hunting and trapping.....	-	1	- 1	-	1	-
Logging.....	4	23	- 19	2	21	2
Mining and Quarrying.....	179	158	21	44	23	135
Manufacturing and mechan- ical.....	1,113	947	166	402	236	711
Construction.....	207	202	5	70	65	137
Transportation and comm- unication.....	323	310	13	96	83	227
Trade.....	439	346	93	170	77	269
Finance.....	8	9	- 1	3	4	5
Service--						
Professional.....	37	42	- 5	15	20	22
Public.....	4	11	- 7	1	8	3
Recreational.....	7	9	- 2	4	6	3
Personal.....	255	260	- 5	86	91	169
Clerical.....	642	552	90	172	82	470
Labourers.....	617	479	138	326	188	291
Unspecified.....	-	12	- 12	-	12	-

Notes:-

¹Wage-earners.

²Includes gainfully occupied persons "on own account" and employers in industry classifications; includes gainfully occupied persons "on own account" and employers, unemployed and retired in occupation classifications.

³Minus sign denotes decrease.

Relation between columns:-

$$(3) = (1) - (2)$$

$$(1) = (2) + (4) - (5)$$

$$(1) = (6) + (4)$$

$$(2) = (6) + (5)$$

Table 7 Wage-Earners of the Sample Cross-Classified to show Changes of Employer, Industry, and Occupation, by Sex.

Item	Total	Same Industry	Different Industry	Same Occupation	Different Occupation
Male Wage-Earners-					
Canada	2,478	1,868	610	1,591	887
Same employer	1,689	1,680	9	1,332	357
Different employer	789	188	601	259	530
Maritime Provinces	328	255	73	211	117
Same employer	242	242	-	186	56
Different employer	86	13	73	25	61
Quebec	563	429	134	365	198
Same employer	394	391	3	300	94
Different employer	169	38	131	65	104
Ontario	1,080	764	316	663	417
Same employer	697	692	5	552	145
Different employer	383	72	311	111	272
Prairie Provinces	259	215	44	172	87
Same employer	180	180	-	148	32
Different employer	79	35	44	24	55
British Columbia	248	205	43	180	68
Same employer	176	175	1	146	30
Different employer	72	30	42	34	38
Female Wage-Earners-					
Canada	726	588	138	522	204
Same employer	544	544	-	455	89
Different employer	182	44	138	67	115
Maritime Provinces	90	74	16	72	18
Same employer	71	71	-	62	9
Different employer	19	3	16	10	9
Quebec	146	126	20	111	32
Same employer	116	116	-	97	16
Different employer	30	10	20	14	16
Ontario	354	266	88	232	122
Same employer	249	249	-	202	47
Different employer	105	17	88	30	75
Prairie Provinces	68	63	5	55	13
Same employer	54	54	-	46	8
Different employer	14	9	5	9	5
British Columbia	68	59	9	52	16
Same employer	54	54	-	48	6
Different employer	14	5	9	4	10

Table 8. Distribution of Sample by Age Groups as at Registration, by Provinces and Sex.

Age Group (as at Registration)	Canada		Maritime Provinces		Quebec	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL.....	2,842	993	377	121	640	180
16 - 19.....	315	241	34	23	70	44
20 - 29.....	815	434	115	56	162	79
30 - 39.....	750	184	96	30	185	36
40 - 49.....	463	88	58	8	116	14
50 - 59.....	352	40	40	4	83	4
60 - 69.....	128	5	30	—	22	2
70 and over.....	15	—	4	—	1	—
Not stated.....	4	1	—	—	1	1

	Ontario		Prairie Provinces		British Columbia	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
TOTAL.....	1,235	492	306	101	284	99
16 - 19.....	140	134	36	18	35	22
20 - 29.....	367	202	97	43	74	54
30 - 39.....	320	87	71	21	78	10
40 - 49.....	194	46	50	13	45	7
50 - 59.....	151	22	41	5	37	5
60 - 69.....	54	1	9	1	13	1
70 and over.....	6	—	2	—	2	—
Not stated.....	3	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Percentages in Each Age Group in Sample as Compared with National Registration.

Age Group	Males		Females	
	National Registration	Sample	National Registration	Sample
TOTAL (stated ages).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 - 19.....	8.1	11.0	20.4	24.3
20 - 29.....	28.3	29.0	50.1	43.8
30 - 39.....	23.9	26.4	14.4	18.5
40 - 49.....	17.7	16.3	7.6	8.9
50 - 59.....	14.2	12.3	4.8	4.0
60 - 69.....	6.5	4.5	2.2	0.5
70 and over.....	1.3	0.5	0.5	—



